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THE ETYMOLOGY OF LATIN *cartilāgō*, ENGLISH *cartilage*.

In the following the attempt is made to justify the derivation of *cartilāgō* suggested in G. J. Vossius' *Etymologicon* (1662), p. 111: 'A *carunculago* vel *carniculago* lit. *cartilago*, mutatione literae et syncope qualis in *imago*, quod ex *imitago* ab *imitor*.'

Latin *carō*, gen. *carnis*, "flesh," is an *-en-*stem (Brugmann, II, pp. 324 and 330), and has a derivative in *-co-lo-*, "denoting something like the primitive" (Brugmann, II, §88), viz. *caruncula*,² "small piece of flesh." A derivative of *caruncula* would be *carunculāgō* (cf. *simila* "fine wheat flour": *similāgō* with the same meaning; *lumbus* "loin": *lumbāgō*; *plumbum* "lead": *plumbāgō* "blacklead"; etc.). The primitive Latin accent (Brugmann, I, §§679-680; Henry, p. 96, 1) was *cārunculāgō*. By regular syncope this form would become *carnculāgō* (Brugmann, I, §633; just as **mānusuētus* > *mānsuētus*, **quīnquedecim* > *quīndecim*, etc.), and then by assimilation of *nc* to *r* (*r* could, of course, not assimilate to guttural *nc*), *carntulāgō*, and this (by simplification of the consonant-group *rnt*, anomalous, I believe, in Latin) *cartulāgō*, *cartilāgō*, with the intermediate sound written *u* and *i* and common before labials and before *l* if a dental precede (Brugmann, I, pp. 43 and 91).

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¹After I had worked out the derivation of *cartilāgō* < *caruncula*, my attention was called by Prof. Minton Warren to the passage in Vossius, to which I have no access. Prof. Warren himself favors the derivation suggested in Lewis and Short.

²*Carnicula*, given in the dictionaries on the authority of Priscian, and from which, through **carniculāgō*, *cartilāgō* could as easily be derived, is no word; for Priscian simply says that *caro*: *caruncula*: *virgo*: *viruncula*; and that, as a nom. *carnis* = *caro* was also in use, the diminutive of it should be (*debet esse*) *carnicula*: *canis*: *canicula*.